



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Thursday
3 February 1994

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OAU Ministers Continue Meeting in Addis Ababa 1-2 Feb

Express Concern Over Debt Burden

AB0102131794 Dakar PANA in English 1239 GMT
1 Feb 94

[Text] Addis Ababa, 1 Feb. (PANA)—The Organisation of African Unity (OAU) has expressed grave concern over about the heavy debt burden of African countries which continued to undermine the growth and development of most countries. In a report to the 59th ordinary session of the OAU Council of Ministers on Tuesday, the OAU said Africa's debt stood at 275.15 billion U.S. dollars at the end of 1992.

Even though the figures for 1993 are not yet out, the organisation says "it is certain that their magnitude will not have lowered to the desired level in order to relieve African countries of the debt overhang". Since 1985, when member states adopted the common position on Africa's debt, it has risen from 184.89 billion dollars to 275.15 billion dollars in 1992, an increase of 49 percent. At the same time there has been a continuing decline of resource flow.

"The situation is all the more alarming if one were to compare the total debt to total exports or total gross domestic product (GDP)" observed the OAU. For example, the debt/export ratio increased from 361 percent in 1990 to 373 percent in 1992. The debt service ratio to exports also increased from 30.1 percent to 35 percent during the same period.

"The severity of the debt burden on each and every African country is significant especially if one takes into consideration the ability to repay under the circumstances of declining export receipts coupled with successive devaluations of African currencies".

The OAU noted that the socio-economic conditions of the majority of member states did not show any significant improvement in 1993 in spite of the reform-driven policies which have been introduced by governments since the beginning of the 1980s. Most economic indicators in 1993 showed a general poor performance of African economies. At the 1990 prices, Africa's GDP which grew at two percent in 1991, declined sharply to 0.7 percent in 1992, but picked up in 1993 when it recorded a mere 1.4 percent.

The main factors contributing to Africa's poor economic performance include the deterioration of the terms of trade, depressed commodity prices, low levels of investment, political instability and inappropriate macro-economic policies.

Support Burundi Peacekeeping Force

EA0202165394 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1000 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Excerpt] The 59th OAU Ministerial Council regular session has issued a statement following discussions on the prevailing situation in Burundi. The council in its statement stressed that the continuing efforts to bring stability to the country should continue. Alem Newasea has the details.

[Begin Alem recording] In its statement, the council said that it had been following the situation in Burundi very keenly since the November coup attempt. At the present time, when everything possible is being done to solve this problem peacefully, some unwanted things are happening in the country to disrupt the national reconciliation process and are plunging the country into chaos. In the light of new developments, the council, in its five point- resolution, reaffirmed its support for last year's election results and urged the country's army to work faithfully for the benefit of the people by not considering people's political affiliations. The council also expressed its support for sending an international peacekeeping force and observer team to bring peace and stability to Burundi. The council expressed its solidarity with the people of Burundi in their tribulation. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Agree To Strengthen Conflict Resolution

EA0202213594 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network
in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Excerpt] The 59th OAU Council of Ministers meeting has agreed to strengthen the conflict prevention and resolution mechanism which was established in December 1993 by the OAU heads of state summit in Cairo. The meeting not only allocated 5 percent of the organization's regular budget to it, but also called on all member states to give additional assistance to enhance its functioning.

It was also announced that a decision from the 35th country, enabling the establishment of an African economic community, has been received from Cameroon. [passage omitted]

Burundi

Violence, Protests Continue in Bujumbura 2 Feb

Army Disperses Demonstrators

AB0202123294 Paris AFP in English 1152 GMT
2 Feb 94

[By Damien Ntiranyuhura]

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, 2 Feb (AFP)—Burundi's Tutsi-dominated Army fired in the air Wednesday to disperse demonstrators from the same ethnic group contesting the country's leadership in protests that have left at least 40 dead. The soldiers moved for the first time against the protesters who had put up roadblocks in the northern Ngagara district of the capital for the third day running, an AFP correspondent said. Army chief of staff Lieutenant-Colonel Jean Bikomagu earlier said soldiers had "used the means of discussion" to make people go back to their homes, but warned that "if they refuse and the situation worsens, we have other means." [passage omitted]

Opposition leaders on Tuesday refused to meet Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi, a Tutsi, to try to settle the dispute. On Wednesday, one party leader, Joseph Nzeyimana of the Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development, said on the radio that "the opposition refuses to talk to a government which has made itself both prosecutor and jury in this affair." [passage omitted]

In the Ethiopian capital Addis Ababa, a gathering of foreign ministers in the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) on Wednesday denounced what they called "negative actions" aimed at "torpedoing efforts to bring peace" to Burundi. In a statement, the OAU ministers expressed their "full support for the OAU in its backing for the legitimate government in Burundi."

The pan-African body has agreed to deploy a confidence-building and protection mission of 200 men, including 180 soldiers, in the country, but the opposition has vowed to oppose this move.

Kinigi's government asked for international help after it was forced into hiding in foreign missions for several weeks during the strife that followed the murder of Ndadaye, the first elected Hutu president, and some of his aides.

Opposition Suspends Strike

AB0202155994 Paris AFP in English 1535 GMT
2 Feb 94

[By Damien Ntiranyuhura]

[Excerpts] Bujumbura, Feb 2 (AFP)—Burundi opposition parties suspended a strike Wednesday [2 February]

after three days of ethnic and political clashes between Tutsis and Hutus which have left 46 dead, according to the paramilitary police.

The Collective of Opposition Parties announced that it was temporarily halting a protest over Burundi's leadership "to enable salaried employees and households to collect their pay and stock up" on Thursday and Friday.

Earlier Wednesday, soldiers of the Tutsi-dominated army fired in the air to disperse Tutsi demonstrators who had put up roadblocks in the northern Ngagara district of the capital.

Bujumbura paramilitary police, Major Lambert Sibomana, on Wednesday said in a broadcast that 46 people had been killed, 73 youths arrested and 12 houses burned down in the strife between Tutsis and the Hutu majority.

The justice ministry on Saturday sacked five Tutsis among the seven judges in the constitutional court, who had been due to rule on the election of a new head of state, Hutu Agriculture Minister Cyprien Ntaryamira, by parliament.

Ntaryamira was elected on January 13 in place of the late Hutu president Melchoir Ndadaye, assassinated on October 21 in a military coup bid which led to the deaths of tens of thousands of people as ethnic strife swept the highland nation in central Africa.

The ruling Burundi Democracy Front (FRODEBU) and the main opposition Union for National Progress (UPRONA), backed Ntaryamira, but other, extra-parliamentary, opposition groups dismissed the move as a "civilian coup."

In a statement Wednesday, the Collective said it "thanks citizens of the capital who have positively supported this initiative to defend peace, legality and the independence of the judiciary" by shutting shops and closing the city down.

Opposition leaders have refused to meet Prime Minister Sylvie Kinigi, a Tutsi, to try to settle the dispute.

On Wednesday, one party leader, Joseph Nzeyimana of the Rally for Democracy and Economic and Social Development, said on the radio that "the opposition refuses to talk to a government which has made itself both prosecutor and jury in this affair."

The trouble began after justice officials on Saturday sacked five Tutsis among the seven members of the constitutional court, which had been due to rule on the election of Ntaryamira. [passage omitted]

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Kinigi's government asked for international help after it was forced into hiding in foreign missions for several weeks after the murder of Ndadaye, the first elected Hutu president, and some of his aides.

Airport Closed, Occupied by Troops

LD0202180094 Brussels La Une Radio Network in French 1700 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] In Burundi, Bujumbura airport has just been closed to civilian air traffic. The airport has also been occupied by heavily armed soldiers. We have just received this news from an AFP photographer who was on the scene.

Tension has remained high in the Burundi capital since clashes broke out on Monday [31 January]. There is said to be relative calm at the moment. The violence of the last two days has claimed 46 lives, according to the latest toll from the Burundi police.

This morning opposition parties met with the army high command to ask the army to mediate in their talks with the government on the appointment of a successor to assassinated president Melchior Ndadaye.

Still on the subject of Burundi, the Organization of African Unity is still unsure about sending troops to Burundi. An advance group of 200 soldiers drawn from several African countries was due to arrive in Burundi to protect the ministers of the Kinigi government, but the operation has now been delayed by the latest outbreak of violence.

Defense Minister Says Situation Under Control

LD0202213594 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Excerpts] The guest of "Afrique Soir" is the Burundian defense minister. The opposition parties in Burundi have decided to suspend for two days their efforts to turn Bujumbura into a ghost town. This started on Monday [31 January]. [passage omitted] The Army is being accused of passive complicity. This is denied by Defense Minister Charles Ntakije. He spoke to Dominique de Courcelles:

[Begin recording] [Ntakije] On Monday and Tuesday, we tried to talk, to raise the demonstrators' awareness, but today we have started making arrests. The situation is controlled by the Army. The situation is returning to normal. People can, I think, return to work this very afternoon or tomorrow.

[Courcelles] Has calm returned to the streets of Bujumbura then?

[Ntakije] Yes, calm has returned. People are going about their normal business in the street.

[Courcelles] How is it that the small parties belonging to the Collective were able to find such sympathy, manage to paralyze Bujumbura, and stir up trouble that left several dozen dead, even though they are not present in the parliament and the Army, UPRONA [Party of National Unity and Progress], FRODEBU [Front for Democracy in Burundi], and everyone has agreed to maintain legality. How is it that they have so much power?

[Ntakije] Because, as far as political circles are concerned in Bujumbura, there is a lot more extremism being expressed than there is moderation and political good sense. This means that the extremists have had much more effect on young people, who are open hearted and who go into the streets if asked. So they didn't use older people, who might think and refuse. They used young people, and now it is young people that we are having to deal with in the streets. We haven't seen any adults manning these barricades. I think that this is where they have been much more successful in raising people's awareness and blocking the streets.

[Courcelles] Can you say that the Army is resolutely behind the new president?

[Ntakije] Completely behind the president. Our problem is that politicians [words indistinct] cause problems where there aren't any, because they [words indistinct] the procedure instead of installing him immediately. They agree on the person, but don't want to install him. The Army is keen to see him installed as soon as possible because he is regarded as a factor of security.

[Courcelles] The chief of staff has said that the Army would not hesitate to resort to violence to restore calm. What does that mean?

[Ntakije] It means that since people's awareness was raised on Monday or Tuesday, we found that the consciousness raising that we were doing was not finding a response. The others who were stirring up the young people managed to get other messages across and that meant that, as far as the methodology of consciousness raising is concerned, we couldn't get through. So we had to resort to violent methods—arrests, for example, and using tear gas.

[Courcelles] What kind of arrests have you made? You are speaking of arrests? Who?

[Ntakije] First of all, we arrested the young people visible in the streets, blocking the streets, and setting up barricades in order to deter them from continuing this. And at the same time, we are explaining to these young people that it is not in their interest to block the roads because that means that economic activity comes to a halt and there is a risk of supplies drying up. Parallel to the arrests

of these young people, we raise their awareness so that they won't start doing the same thing again. After that, we shall start on fines. [end recording]

Cameroon

Magistrates End Monthlong Strike, Resume Work 1 Feb

AB0202103094 Paris AFP in French 1944 GMT
1 Feb 94

[Text] Yaounde, 1 Feb (AFP)—Cameroonian magistrates and court clerks, who have been on strike since 2 January to back their salary demands, resumed work on 1 February, the national radio announced in Yaounde. Magistrates, who were present at courts throughout the entire country, displayed the February program for court hearings, the radio stated. All cases slated for trial in January will be dealt with in February, in accordance with the recommendations of the national follow-up committee on magistrates' demands, which has asked the judicial corps to work "without interruption."

In a statement on national radio, the committee chairman, Ferdinand Tchianga, announced the creation of "a solidarity fund" by the judicial staff to support their colleagues whose salaries have been suspended. The salaries of 56 magistrates and more than 200 court workers have been suspended for irregular attendance at work.

In addition, a "free association of moderate teachers," created in Douala, has decided to dissociate itself from the strike called on 24 January by the autonomous public high school teachers union, also in demand for salary payment. According to the national radio, this association appealed on 29 January "to teachers who have a sense of responsibility and who care for the future of their children" to resume classes.

Congo

Opposition Attacks Train; 2 Killed, 30 Wounded

AB0202190094 London BBC World Service in English
1515 GMT 2 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The cease-fire between government forces and opposition militias in the suburbs of Congo's capital, Brazzaville, came to a bloody end yesterday. The cease-fire was agreed only on Sunday [30 January] to end months of clashes following the disputed elections last

year. But the government apparently tried to take advantage and clear the railway line to the coast. The opposition objected and launched an attack on a train. There were deaths and a lot of injuries. From Brazzaville, Antoine Mouyambala telexed this report. [read by announcer]

Two people were killed yesterday and another 30 injured when an opposition group attacked a train, carrying a team of workmen sent to reopen the railway line from Brazzaville to the coast. Traffic on the line had been disrupted for the past two months by opposition supporters, and the attack took place whilst the train was standing in a small station at Goma Tsetse in the opposition stronghold region of Pool, 50 km from Brazzaville. One of the dead was a senior official from the state railway company, and many of the wounded were soldiers who had been escorting the train. The victims were taken to Brazzaville yesterday afternoon, where an emergency meeting is expected to take place today between government and opposition supporters to discuss ways to bring the rising tide of violence in the country to an end. Despite yesterday's train attack, a spokesman for the pro-government presidential movement said that there would be no reversal of their cease-fire declaration made on Sunday.

Railroad Reopening Postponed

AB0302113094 Paris AFP in English 2358 GMT
2 Feb 94

[Text] Brazzaville, 2 Feb (AFP)—Congo's political leaders Wednesday postponed plans to restore a key supply line to the capital after three workers were killed in a machine gun attack as they tried to reopen the Brazzaville-Pointe Noire rail link. The third worker died from his wounds in hospital Wednesday following the attack by opposition rebels Tuesday.

Reopening the railway was to have been one of the first achievements of a fragile peace in conflict torn Congo following a sudden ceasefire agreement reached Sunday between the party of President Pascal Lissouba and the main opposition of Bernard Kolelas.

The two parties agreed Wednesday to put back the reopening of the railway until February 8. The 400-kilometer (240-mile) line between the capital and its main port and economic centre has been cut for over 40 days by barricades and removed rails. During that time, food has become scarce in the capital and prices have soared. The delay should give time for the parties to tell their supporters of the ceasefire, the parties added.

The attack on the carriage carrying state railway workers was a result of "a lack of awareness" of the ceasefire and "lack of coordination" between the parties, said Michel Malonga, a member of Lissouba's party.

Ethiopia

Meles Asked To Mediate in Gambia-Senegal Dispute

EA0202212494 Addis Ababa Voice of Ethiopia Network in Amharic 1700 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Excerpt] President Meles Zenawi's mediation has been requested to solve the recent misunderstanding between Gambia and Senegal. The Gambian foreign minister, who brought the mediation request from Gambian President Dawda Jawara, presented the message to President Meles today. Foreign Minister Omar Sey noted that President Jawara has asked President Meles, who is popular with the countries' leaders, to convince Senegalese leader Abdou Diouf to resolve the conflict between the two countries.

It is said that Gambia is faced with an abrupt economic crisis due to Senegal's recent closure of its three border posts, blocking Gambian goods from entering Senegal. [passage omitted]

Somalia

Aidid Radio Reports on Armed Forces Demonstration

EA0202210794 (Clandestine) Radio Mogadishu Voice of the Great Somali People in Somali 1700 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Units from the Somali armed forces today peacefully demonstrated in the streets of Mogadishu. These armed forces started their march near the former port of Mogadishu and they were composed of various sections of the country's armed forces, with each unit led by an officer. They gathered at the UN office in Mogadishu. The Voice of the People radio reporters who are the source of this item add that the officers leading the armed forces have handed a statement of complaint to the UN office in Mogadishu. They made it clear that the armed forces of Somalia are ready to save the people from these difficult times, as has always been their tradition.

One officer called Colonel Shabib Shaykh Ali Muhiyadin Asr, told Ilm Osman Farah, alias Elmi Boderi, our reporter, that the Somali armed forces will once again rescue their people as they did in the 1963 drainage campaign, in the defense of independence in 1964 and in the rescue of the people during the famine of 1974.

The officer called on the political organizations in the country to unite and arrive at a consensus to facilitate the establishment of a Somali nation living according to Islamic shariah.

The demonstration, which ended peacefully, was zealously led by the musical band of the armed forces, who played the national anthem. Many people crowded the streets, shouting slogans including: "Somalia belongs to

Somalis," "Victory to the Somali armed forces," "The Somali people should unite," and so on.

Uganda

Museveni Warns Candidates Against Fomenting Confusion

EA0202192594 Kampala Radio Uganda's Network in English 1400 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni, who is on the third day of a working visit to Gulu District, has warned the candidates for the Constituent Assembly elections to desist from confusing the public with lies in a bid to get votes.

Addressing a public rally yesterday at (Kochgoma) health center, in Gulu District, President Museveni pointed out that one of the remaining major weaknesses among the people are politicians whose politics is lies. He reminded the people who gathered to listen to him that, in the past, Uganda had been reduced to a laughing stock by leaders whose main characteristic was lies.

Explaining that it is his duty as a leader to expose such lies for what they are, President Museveni enumerated the major lies being spread around by some of the aspiring candidates, and challenged those spreading them to come out in public and substantiate them.

He dismissed the lie that the National Resistance Movement [NRM] government had sold land to foreigners as nonsensical, and asked the propagators to explain to the public under what law the contract or arrangement for this has been done. In the same light, Museveni dismissed the allegation that the NRM government has sold the Murchison Falls National Park to foreigners, saying that the government has only given permission to various companies to build or rehabilitate hotels in the parks.

He also condemned politicians who go around discouraging the people from paying taxes and emphasized that the people of Uganda need to be aware that they must finance the biggest portion of the national budget. He, however, advised the district leaders to assess the tax of peasants realistically and correctly, according to their income.

Museveni also dismissed the talk being propagated that the NRM government is a government of Banyarwanda [tribe]. He said that the NRM government is a government of the people of Uganda in their entirety. He explained that Banyarwanda make one of the tribes of Uganda and they occupy the District of Kisoro which is part of Uganda. He therefore challenged the propagators of this lie to tell the people of Uganda what should be done about the District of Kisoro which is in Uganda.

Mr. Museveni strongly warned those people who go around trying to foment hatred among the people that

they are not only violating the Constituent Assembly statute but they are also breaking the law.

On the issue of compensating the cattle which was eaten by the NRA [National Resistance Army] during the period of insurgency in the north, President Museveni assured the people that they will definitely be paid and that the money is now available and will be paid out in phases. [passage omitted]

The rally was also addressed by the former head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, who expressed happiness at being back home after years in exile. The general, who expressed total disgust with some of the brutal acts carried out by the rebels during the period of insurgency, called on the people of Gulu District and Acholis in general to unite and totally reject such inhuman acts. [passage omitted]

People's Congress Issues Policy Statement

EA0202144394 Kampala Radio Uganda Network in English 1900 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] In spite of its well-known, strong opposition to [the] movement's [National Resistance Movement, NRM] system of governance, the Uganda People's Congress, UPC, has admitted that the experience of Uganda dictates that the way forward demands reconciliation and accommodation of all political opinions. In a policy statement on the Constituent Assembly 1994 broadcast on Radio Uganda and Uganda television tonight by member of the Presidential Commission, the Rev. Dr. (Kefa Sempanje), the party asked the people of Uganda to commit themselves to long-term objectives which transcend narrow interests and can stand the test of time.

The UPC said the people of Uganda should commit themselves to:

1. Protect and preserve the territorial integrity of our beloved country and never permit it to be enslaved, dismembered, and enfeebled by militaristic systems;
2. Guarantee fundamental human rights and basic freedoms of the individual, particularly the enjoyment of the right of association. It said political parties should be entrenched in the Constitution in the promotion of democratic institutions;
3. Create an enabling environment for individuals to develop their full potential; and,
4. Build a strong and sound economy.

On governance, the party said the new constitution must guard against the emergence of leadership which comes to power through the gun or other criminal means. The Constitution, the UPC argued, should state clearly the tenure of office, the process of acquiring that tenure, its renewal and limitations. In other words, it added, the issue of regular elections should be entrenched in the Constitution with due dates and frequency specified. It said this should not be left to the whims of the executive.

The UPC also recommended that the role of the three arms of government, namely the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary should be defined. For good governance, the supremacy of the Constitution and the rule of law, it said, must be recognized and accepted. The will of the people as the ultimate sovereignty must be respected through regular elections based on universal adult suffrage. The National Assembly must be the depository of the people's will and sovereignty. Its authority should not be undermined by any other body such as the National Council of State.

The party described the (?adoptive) draft Constitution as a tragic betrayal of the underlined principles in constitution making and the noble aspirations of the people of Uganda. It charged that the draft Constitution attempts to legitimize and entrench the NRM in power. It declared that the country must be committed to:

1. A constitution which is the supreme law of the land with no individual or organ above it.
2. Ensuring that the people's sovereignty is upheld at all times.
3. To establish constitutional modalities removing from office a president who fails to perform in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.
4. Maintaining the rule of law as opposed to arbitrary rule and
5. Safeguarding the independence of the judiciary.

On local government, [the] UPC added its voice to those of other parties who have already presented their views on the draft constitution in recognition of the need for unity in diversity and also it said that for effective provision of services to the people there is need for devolution of powers to local authorities, bearing in mind the need for equitable distribution of resources. But it stressed that the central government under the UPC will play a supportive, advisory, and supervisory role. However, the central government under the UPC will continue to play the exclusive role in the field of international relations, finance, defense, and security and management of the natural resources.

Four Acquitted of Smuggling Arms to Yugoslavia

AB0202175294 Paris AFP in English 2225 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Kampala, Feb 1 (AFP)—Four Ugandans facing charges of involvement in smuggling arms to war-torn Yugoslavia in a Ugandan Airlines plane in August 1991 have been acquitted and discharged, court officials said here Tuesday [2 February].

They said that those acquitted on Monday by Kampala's chief magistrate Yorokamu Bamwine included Uganda's former prime minister Abraham Waliggo, who then headed the state-owned Ugandan Airlines Corporation (UAC), two pilots Stephen Makyeri and Rogatiano

Mugisha, and loadmaster David Nsubuga. But a fifth accused, Captain Jack Calnan, would continue standing trial for abuse of office.

At the time of the incident, UAC officials denied that the plane, which had been leased from Aviation Leasing Groups (ALG) of Kansas City in the United States, "was on Ugandan Airlines business when it was caught smuggling arms to Yugoslavia and impounded by the Yugoslav authorities".

The officials maintained that the ALG and UAC had agreed to temporarily suspend the lease between August 15 and October 15 because the Uganda flag carrier did not need the plane during that period.

Under the agreement the Ugandan pilot Stephen Makyeri and his five compatriot crew members were to be retained by ALG during the period the lease was in suspension, the officials said.

Consequently, the plane left Uganda on August 29, 1991 for Gaborone in Botswana, but was diverted to the

nominally-independent South African homeland of Bophuthatswana, where a Canadian citizen of Yugoslav origin, Anton Ikac, who had a Ugandan Airlines ticket, apparently boarded the plane and arms were loaded, the officials recounted.

It returned to Uganda's Entebbe international airport two days later carrying what was described as "technical cargo", taking off from Entebbe on the next day, but was forced to land at Zagreb in Yugoslavia, where it was found to be carrying 19 tonnes of arms and ammunition.

According to the officials, money for refuelling the plane at Entebbe airport appeared to have been remitted to the Uganda branch of the British multi-national oil company, Shell-BP, from abroad, heightening suspicions here that senior officials of Uganda airlines were in on the deal.

A South African arms maker denied having supplied arms to separatists in the Yugoslav republic of Croatia as had then been claimed in a report in the London weekly SUNDAY TIMES.

Double Ballot To Top Agenda of Trilateral Talks

MB0202114494 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0914 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg 2 Feb SAPA—Trilateral talks involving the government, the African National Congress [ANC] and the Freedom Alliance are scheduled to resume on Thursday [3 February] with the issue of a double or single ballot at the top of the agenda.

Both government and ANC spokesman indicated on Wednesday that they regarded the choice of a single ballot as a practical choice and not an issue of principle. On Tuesday the furore over the issue was joined by Anglo American Corporation Chairman Julian Ogilvie-Thompson and the South African Chamber of Business, both of whom warned that continued ANC and government intransigence on the issue could endanger the April election.

ANC President Nelson Mandela and senior ANC negotiators have said the ballot issue was not negotiable.

ANC spokeswoman Gill Marcus said on Wednesday that the ANC's preference for a single ballot was not based on considerations of principle. She said the ANC would prefer a double ballot under ideal circumstances. However, a double ballot could create practical problems, not the least of which were widespread voter confusion. "We would ideally like a double ballot. It is not a matter of principle. If you can address the practical problems we would be prepared to support it," Ms Marcus said. She stressed, however, that this was not a comment on specific discussions taking place but rather an outlook on the question in general.

A government spokesman said government did also not regard its preference for a single ballot as a matter of principle. "Government is pragmatic on this issue and we are willing to discuss it."

A Freedom Alliance source said while the ANC's conceding to a double ballot would greatly improve relations between the alliance and the ANC, it would not necessarily be sufficient to bring the alliance into the constitutional process. He said the Inkatha Freedom Party was the major force behind alliance demands for a double ballot.

The ANC's National Executive Committee (NEC) met on Tuesday to discuss an alliance package of proposals placed before it at talks on Monday night. The package was substantially the same as the package of December last year which included proposed changes to the interim constitution as well as a concession on the ballot issue. The NEC's response would be conveyed to the government and the alliance at their meeting on Thursday.

DP Leader Requests Emergency Multiparty Talks Meeting

MB0202161994 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1500 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] An emergency meeting of the multiparty negotiating council may be convened if the deadlock in the constitutional negotiations is not ended within the next 24 hours.

This request by the Democratic Party [DP] follows seesaw talks between the government, the ANC [African National Congress] and the Freedom Alliance. Dr. Zach de Beer of the DP said it was unacceptable that South Africa's future was being established behind closed doors by these groups while the country was hovering on the brink of chaos. Dr. de Beer said that all South Africans were demanding to be informed fully.

De Klerk Introduces NP Election Manifesto 3 Feb

MB0302114394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0603 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—President F W de Klerk issued a call on all South Africans, regardless of present party membership, to unite and support the National Party's [NP] policies. Introducing the NP's manifesto at its federal congress on Thursday [3 February], he said only the NP possessed the experience, resources and expertise to meet the challenges ahead.

The ANC [African National Congress] had no experience of government, was toying with discredited policies which had brought disaster wherever they had been tried and its leadership included many SA Communist Party members with their own hidden agendas.

"I promised to lead the way to a new South Africa in which all would enjoy greater freedom. The transitional constitution, which has been negotiated by the NP, goes a long way toward fulfilling this promise.

"It extends full political and civil rights to those who previously did not have them and greatly strengthens the rights of those who did.

"I am calling on you to help the NP to defend, consolidate and build on the progress we have made."

He says historic challenges will face the country after the election including those of stimulating rapid economic growth, providing decent facilities for millions of South Africans and that of national reconciliation. Mr de Klerk says the NP is open to all who support the common vision of peace and security based on the rule of law, a non-racial democracy which will promote the dignity and full development of all, freedom of religion, sound economic policies which include a fair tax system, protection of minority rights and decent, affordable and efficient education, health care and social services.

"If you share this vision, then join me by voting for the NP. Work with us and support our vision for the future."

Economic Route to Prosperity Stressed

*MB0302101994 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0537
GMT 3 Feb 94*

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—A free and strong market-oriented economy for South Africa is the basis of the National Party's [NP] view for a peaceful and prosperous future. The economic route to prosperity as the party sees it is set out in a 36-page manifesto released at its federal congress at Kempton Park's World Trade centre on Thursday [3 February].

Punting the NP as "the party for peace and prosperity," the manifesto states that peace can be achieved only if all people enjoyed prosperity. People and families could not be happy and prosperous without jobs, homes, education and proper health care.

"Only a free and strong economy can make jobs, houses, schools, hospitals, clinics and other good things possible," the NP says. It then sets out its view of the prerequisites for such an economy as being:

- proper protection of private property;
- investor confidence to build factories and create jobs; and
- reasonable taxes as an incentive to harder work.

Dealing with the broad economic aspects in some detail, the manifesto stresses that a strong economy requires peace and justice in the workplace with the rights of both workers and employers properly protected.

Socialism and communism, as proved in Eastern Europe and in Africa, destroyed the economy, prosperity and jobs.

"Organisations and parties who still want socialism and communism do not really understand economics," the NP says.

Dealing with jobs, the NP claims credit for having created job opportunities by giving millions for small business development, deregulation, reduced taxation, bringing down inflation and export promotion. "The economic policies of the new National Party are attracting foreign investment, thereby creating more jobs.

"Only the NP can create more jobs," the manifesto claims.

On housing the party claims credit for making huge portions of land available for new urban settlement, helping more than a million families with a R[and]7,500 discount on buying a home, spending R550 million on subsidies for first time home owners and making R2,500 million available for housing in 1993 alone.

Furthermore, the manifesto claims credit for the government having introduced site and service schemes for a

million families to build and upgrade homes in informal settlements. Its housing edowment scheme, launched last month, would motivate the private sector to participate in eliminating the underdevelopment of the past and deal with the needs of a growing population.

On education the party bemoans the fact that the nation had for too long been hampered by discrimination, a lack of discipline and a political struggle being waged in schools.

Again it claims credit for the new NP government having increased education funding by leaps and bounds in recent years, eliminating or significantly reducing discrepancies in funding, working towards a single department with regional decentralisation and the creation of a more autonomous school management system with parental participation.

The NP stood for a stable system which was just and equal for everyone and which provided for:

- compulsory schooling for at least nine years;
- vocational training;
- relevant learning material and curricula;
- international certification standards;
- choice of mother tongue education; and
- the option of language, culture and religion based state funded schools.

Dealing with the health aspect of prosperity, the NP claims credit for the advances and achievements of the present system and says the highest priority must remain on primary health care and the basic service be a function of local authorities.

Setting the year 2000 as a target, it then pledges to:

- set up a local health committee for each community;
- ensure there are enough clinics to provide access to health facilities for all;
- affordable health care in public and private sectors;
- immunisation programmes to provide 100 percent coverage;
- extending feeding development programme; and
- ensuring constructive cooperation between the public and private sectors.

The manifesto also contains a chapter on "prosperity and affirmative action," criticising discriminating laws, schooling systems and attitudes of the past and claiming credit for removing many and much of these.

The government was overcoming backlogs and opened up equal opportunities for all in the civil service.

It pledges itself to ensure that all individuals have equal access to opportunities for self-development and making the best possible contribution to the economy. "People who in the past did not have equal opportunities must receive special training, education and support so that they can develop fully and make their full contribution," is the party pledge to affirmative action.

Finally, the NP says, prosperity depends on relations with the world outside, on foreign investors building factories and creating jobs.

The NP's economic policies pleased the outside world and its reforms had lured trade and investment delegations and rejuvenated its sports ties and tourism.

The National Party would make South Africa a leader in southern Africa and the continent as it had much "to offer our brothers to the north."

President de Klerk Addresses NP Federal Congress

Condemns 'Perpetrators of Violence'

MB0202193094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1719 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—Neither the perpetrators of violence nor those who left the National Party [NP] in the lurch at negotiations, nor those threatening boycotts would prevent the party from completing its historic mission, State President F W de Klerk said on Wednesday [2 February]. "Nobody is going to prevent us from completing our historic mission or from running the full course—not those who perpetrate violence, not those who left us in the lurch at the negotiation table when we needed them, not those who now want to boycott and threaten," he said.

Addressing the 2,000 delegates to the party's federal congress at a public meeting at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park, Mr de Klerk said there was no turning back. "We will keep negotiating, before the election and after the election. We are prepared to make reasonable adjustments but will not allow ourselves to be black-mailed.

"Any attempt to create anarchy will be resisted with all our might."

He said the ANC [African National Congress] would cast the country back into the dark ages. "It is a party secretly controlled by communists, militants and extremists. They are quiet now, but they will shout loudly if the ANC wins control.

"Mr Mandela jokes that the next president might not come from the ANC, but it will be no joke if it is (SA Communist Party chairman) Mr Joe Slovo or Mrs Winnie Mandela."

The ANC had spelt out its plans but would not keep its promises, he said. "It cannot. It does not know how to and it has never done so.

"Mr Mandela and his party are searching for a new species of flora to finance its promises—its called the money tree and banknotes grow on it to pay for the ANC's promises," said Mr de Klerk.

"I wish the ANC luck in their search, but I don't think they'll find anything because the money tree and the ANC Manifesto are both fantasies.

"Only fools believe in money trees and I do not believe the South African people are fools."

He promised the NP would stand by its supporters in the townships throughout the election campaign. The NP's opponents should know there were no no-go areas for Mr de Klerk or the NP. The party's voice would be heard.

The party's message was simply that it could be trusted, said Mr de Klerk. "In the face of the ANC's arrogant belief that it is going to win, I want to tell Mr Mandela that this is an election, not a coronation. The people have not yet spoken. The power is theirs, not yours."

Other parties wanting to put the ANC in its place should stop wasting energy by fighting the NP as well.

Warns of ANC's 'Hidden Agenda'

MB0302092694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0910 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Kempton Park Feb 3 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] had a hidden agenda and would revert to its old policies of centralism if it obtained too much power, State President F. W. de Klerk said on Thursday [3 February].

Speaking at a press conference during the National Party's [NP] federal conference at Kempton Park, Mr de Klerk said the NP believed in a balance of power as well as the division of power to various levels of government. "The ANC made these concessions reluctantly, but they have a hidden agenda to revert to their old policies of centralism if they get too much power," he said.

The NP had refrained from making unachievable promises in its manifesto. "We say we will do what is possible within the bounds of what the country can afford. That is why we say that only if there is economic growth will we be able to build houses, schools and clinics. Because of fatal flaws in the ANC's policies, if they are approved, there will not be economic growth and their policies will not be worth the paper they are written on."

Says ANC Captive of Communist Ideology

MB0302100394 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0917 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Kempton Park Feb 3 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] was still captive to the old ideology of communism which was as objectionable as apartheid, State President F. W. de Klerk said on Thursday [3 February] at a media conference in Kempton Park. "I have distanced myself from the wrongs of the past, but the ANC has not done so," he said. He was replying to a question about why he thought blacks would vote for him in the election.

"I think they will vote for me because so many blacks have told me they are going to do so. They will do so because the present situation in the townships is, to a great extent, due to the ANC, its youth league and their intimidation."

Referring to the provision of housing he said the ANC's actions had frightened the private sector out of housing development in the townships. "If it was not for these actions of the ANC we could have produced many houses, but the ANC does not want us to get the credit. That is why people in the townships have been robbed of development."

NP Conferees View Double Ballot Issue, Trilateral Talks

MB0302075594 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0725 GMT 3 Feb 94

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Kempton Park Feb 3 SAPA—The African National Congress [ANC] has not yet produced a proposal on a two-ballot option, but if such a move will bring the Freedom Alliance [FA] on board, the government will accept it, says Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer.

He was asked on Thursday [3 February] for comment on reports that the ANC National Executive Committee had given its negotiators a mandate to offer the double ballot to the FA in a further round of constitutional talks scheduled for later in the day. "At present there is no firm proposal yet. When it comes we will have to look at it," he said.

Mr Meyer did not deny that the proposal was in the offing, but said much depended on the context within which it was made. He said the government in principle had always favoured a double ballot, "but for pragmatic reasons we favour a single ballot in this election".

"However, if a double ballot will bring about an all inclusive settlement, then we will support it," Mr Meyer told SAPA while attending the NP's [National Party] one-day federal congress at the World Trade Centre in Kempton Park.

Law and Order Minister Hernus Kriel and Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte said they understood the two-ballot offer was imminent and that ANC negotiators had even more to offer than just the compromise on the ballot. Both men were confident that progress would be made in what may be the last round of three-way talks between the parties in Pretoria.

"I understand the ANC negotiators have been given an ample mandate and that we will be able to do something," Mr Schutte said.

At a news conference on the NP's [National Party] election manifesto, NP leader F.W. de Klerk confirmed the government's position on the ballot issue, saying its

commitment to a single ballot came about as a result of more important concession having been "traded" with the ANC [African National Congress] in December.

There were other issues at stake, however, and the government would present its own package of proposals to Thursday's talks. He said the government had started out in favour of a double ballot and was therefore not against it in principle. "But in the final throes of the negotiations here (at the World Trade Centre) the negotiation council reached agreements on points of difference which were more important to us than the double ballot. And because we got important concessions, we said we would accept one ballot. If we move back to a double ballot then, in a sense, we will get what we wanted originally."

Mr de Klerk said that his signing of the the election pronulcation on Wednesday did not proclude further amendments to the constitution. "It is a wrong perception that we cannot change the constitution anymore—I had that specially checked—but there are time constraints. We cannot do so in March, but we can do so in the next week to ten days," he said.

Schoeman Confirms 'Final Offer'

MB0302121694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1020 GMT 3 Feb 94

[By political correspondent Pierre Claassen]

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—Constitutional Development Minister Roelf Meyer has warned the National Party [NP] federal congress against high expectations for Thursday's [3 February] constitutional negotiations with the Freedom Alliance. The talks are scheduled to start around midday.

Mr Meyer spoke on the NP's manifesto released earlier and said expections had been raised by media reports around the next round of talks. "It is important not to expect too much at this stage," he said.

A four-point constitutional package, including a double ballot, is to be put to the Freedom Alliance on Thursday in a final attempt for an inclusive negotiated settlement. The double ballot offer by the African National Congress [ANC]—potentially a breakthrough—has not been seen yet and Mr Meyer expressed caution on the matter. He told SAPA he would prefer to evaluate it within the full context of any ANC proposal.

If the new package succeeds, negotiators said Parliament was ready to be convened for a one-day session next week to amend the transitional constitution and the electoral act.

Deputy Constitutional Development Minister Fanus Schoeman confirmed that a new and "definitely final" offer had been cobbled together by the ANC and the government which he felt substantially accommodated all the Freedom Alliance's demands. The double ballot offer, approved by the ANC's National Executive on

Tuesday night, would remove what had become identified as the most problematic obstacle to any agreement, he said.

Mr Schoeman said deadlock reached at the last round of talks with the alliance on Monday had resulted in an all-round, all-out attempt to find a solution. Substantial agreement had already been achieved on three of the issues which concerned provincial powers and functions, provincial taxation autonomy and constitutional autonomy for provinces, tying in the problems of the demand for an Afrikaner volkstaat [homeland] and the position of the Zulu king.

The government had made a proposal which offered the Afrikaner Volksfront [Afrikaner National Front] an option which could ultimately accommodate its volkstaat goal.

ANC Office Criticizes NP Natal Election List

*MB0202173094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1634
GMT 2 Feb 94*

[Statement by Dumisani Makhaye, ANC southern Natal media officer, on SAPA PR Wire Service on 2 February]

[Text] The African National Congress [ANC] in Natal is not surprised by the appearance in the National Party [NP] list for the Natal provincial legislature of names of some long discredited personalities. Surely, the NP regards Natal, with about 25 percent of national votes, as crucial for the April 27 elections. Therefore its Natal list of candidates is the best the NP can offer.

If the best that can be fielded by the NP includes people like George Bartlett, Con Botha and Valentin Volker, then the NP is the party of yesterday. The people of Natal in particular and those of the whole country in general cannot forget the mess that was caused by Bartlett in the Department of Transport and the recent petrol increases. The people of Natal will not forgive Con Botha for refurbishing a beach front apartment for himself at Addington hospital at an exorbitant price using taxpayers' money when thousands of patients were without hospital beds and sufficient medicines at the hospitals.

The corruption of some of the people appearing in the NP list is the mirror of the corruption of the NP as a whole. The list is conservative and Afrikaner male dominated. That is the true character of the NP which is conservative and male chauvinist.

The NP excuse that the reason that the few blacks appearing on its list is because of intimidation in the black areas is a big lie. The NP does not trust blacks and conversely the oppressed masses cannot trust the NP—the party of apartheid. What intimidates blacks from the NP is its apartheid policies which caused and still cause havoc among black communities. Anyway, it was the Group Areas Act of the NP that forcibly separated residential areas along racial and ethnic lines.

Those few token NP black candidates appearing in the list are not even known in their communities. Obviously, a party of apartheid cannot hope to attract oppressed personalities of any substance. The NP can only rely on those elements who benefitted from apartheid.

The ANC's Reconstruction and Development Programme is aimed at reconstructing the economy which was destroyed by some of the very people appearing on the NP list. The people of Natal dare not vote these forces of destruction.

Mandela Calls Complacency 'Greatest Danger' to ANC

*MB0202162194 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1352
GMT 2 Feb 94*

[Text] Paarl Feb 2 SAPA—Complacency among African National Congress [ANC] supporters was the greatest danger which threatened an election victory for the organisation in the forthcoming election, ANC President Nelson Mandela said on Wednesday [2 February]. Addressing about 8,000 enthusiastic supporters at Dal Josaphat stadium in Paarl in the Western Cape, he said opinion polls had consistently shown that the ANC was the most popular organisation in the country and that it would win an outright victory if an election were held now.

"The party that follows us in comparative strength is nothing more than a Mickey Mouse. But the greatest danger to democracy is you, the supporters of the ANC." Mr Mandela said the ANC had to ensure that every one of its supporters would be able to vote and to achieve that, activists had to work very hard.

Earlier the ANC leader praised Justice Minister Kobie Coetsee, saying Mr Coetsee had had "the courage and vision" to initiate discussions between himself and former President P W Botha while Mr Mandela was still in Victor Verster Prison.

Mr Mandela also thanked the community of Paarl for their support while he was held at Victor Verster and praised a number of white warders who had treated him with sensitivity and kindness.

The ANC leader was wildly applauded when he arrived at the packed stadium and circled the track on the back of a bakkie [pickup truck] waving to the crowd. Mr Mandela was presented with a symbolic freedom torch which had been lit outside Victor Verster prison on Wednesday morning and carried to the stadium by runners.

Crowds lined the streets of Paarl and many shops were closed as the ANC leader's entourage passed through the town on its way to the stadium.

Labor Party Criticizes Members' Rejection of ANC Banner

MB0202151294 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 1100 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] The leadership of the Labor Party has rejected the stand taken by certain members of its parliamentary caucus who no longer wish to fight the election under the ANC [African National Congress] banner.

Yesterday a number of dissatisfied Labor Party parliamentarians threatened protest action unless a congress decision in this regard is repealed. An LP spokesman, Mr. Peter Hendrickse, said the party had decided unanimously at its recent congress to fight the election under the ANC banner and said the five caucus members who now wished to have the resolution revoked had not raised objections to the resolution at the time.

CP Says Pretoria To Become Afrikaner Homeland Capital

MB0202113394 Pretoria PATRIOT in Afrikaans 1 Feb 94 p 1

[Report by Elizabeth Botha]

[Text] Pretoria must become the capital of the Afrikaner homeland so that laws for whites can apply there, but, until then, the Afrikaner people will be subjected to the current laws, said Mr. Paul Fouche, leader of the Conservative Party [CP] caucus in the Pretoria City Council during a CP meeting on Tuesday [2 February] night in Pretoria.

The whites have an inalienable right to retain Pretoria for the Afrikaner/Boer homeland. There is no way that Pretoria will become a part state. The Afrikaner people are being called on to engage in actions directed at drastic, nonviolent resistance so that they can really choke the negotiation forum until the Afrikaner homeland is in place. He is appealing to the Afrikaner people to trust their leaders and not to lose hope.

The white man, and in particular the Boer/Afrikaner, is facing the biggest crisis of his history. The future of Pretoria and the country is not in anybody else's hands, but in those of the whites. That is why they have to prevent the takeover of Pretoria by an ANC [African National Congress] civics regime.

The new transitional Constitution holds drastic results in store for the country at the local level. The only option that the transitional council can implement regarding Pretoria is the 50/50 system with mixed city councils. The communists and Antichrist will then rule the city.

Fouche said the whites are no longer affected by this horror. The Boer/Afrikaner has to awaken other whites by communicating to them the seriousness of the situation.

The new Constitution has so many loopholes that it could be possible to avert a tragedy. The negotiation forum must make the Constitution and its conditions enforceable in Pretoria and decide on the number of members the new metropolitan city council will have to consist of.

The 17 CP city council members do not recognize the present forum in Pretoria as it has been established prematurely, and the transitional Constitution at local level is not as yet operative. The forum has no legal capabilities and its decisions are unacceptable.

The Conservative Party's arm in local government is the Transvaal Municipal Association which has succeeded in getting all city councils from group eight down to retain their status quo during the pre-interim period. It did not only get it right for the CP-controlled city councils, but also for 94 percent of all city councils in South Africa.

The National Party councilors were keen to jump on this wagon and were relieved to be able to retain their autonomy. A National Party-controlled city council, such as Beaufort West, has asked Fouche to explain this part of the Constitution to them because they want to be governed by whites.

Schedule, Registration Fees for Elections Released

MB0202195994 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network in Afrikaans 1800 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] The coming election was promulgated today by State President F.W. de Klerk in a special government gazette. According to the promulgation, special votes will be cast on 26 April and general voting will take place between four o'clock in the morning [0200 GMT] and seven o'clock in the evening [1700 GMT] on 27 and 28 April. According to the electoral constitution no party can take part in the election unless that party has been registered.

The electoral constitution further stipulates that a party's application for registration has to be submitted to the chief director in writing within 10 days of the promulgation of the election. The deposit is 25,000 rands if a party takes part in the national election and 5,000 rands if it participates at provincial level.

In another promulgation in the same gazette, President de Klerk proclaimed Wednesday 27 April a public holiday.

Bomb Explodes at ANC Offices in Western Transvaal

MB0302080094 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0752 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Ottosdal, Western Transvaal, Feb 3 SAPA—Two people were slightly injured when an explosion seriously damaged the African National Congress [ANC] office in

Letsopa township near Ottosdal in the Western Transvaal before day-break on Thursday [3 February], police said.

Several shops in the town were petrol-bombed shortly after the blast and police have offered R[and] 10,000 for information leading to the arrest of the attackers. Police spokesman Maj-Gen Tokkie Nienaber said damage to the ANC office was estimated at R80,000 and several surrounding houses were damaged in the 1.15 AM explosion. The kind of explosives used was still unknown.

Elsie Manoe, 46, suffered burn wounds to her hip and Katrien Salabane, 14, was injured in her left thumb, said Gen Nienaber. The interiors of three shops in the predominantly Asian business centre of Koranna Fontein were gutted when unidentified attackers broke the windows and hurled six petrol bombs into the premises at about 1.20 AM. No-one was hurt in the petrol bomb attacks.

The ANC's [African National Congress] Western Transvaal branch called on the government to investigate the blast as well as the proliferation of commercial explosives in the Western Transvaal region.

Two powerful bomb explosions ripped through the offices of two trade unions in Klerksdorp, also in the Western Transvaal, and one damaged offices in Harismith in the Orange Free State on Wednesday. The blasts were believed to have been caused by commercial explosives.

IFP Supporters Protest ISD Withdrawal From East Rand

MB0202165294 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1437 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 2 SAPA—Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] supporters ruled the streets of Thokoza on Wednesday [2 Wednesday] as they marched to protest against the withdrawal of the police's Internal Stability Division [ISD] from East Rand townships and its replacement by SA Defence Force [SADF] troops—announced on Tuesday in the release of the peace plan for the region. While most peacefully demonstrated down Khumalo Street, a small criminal element from the Thokoza hostel looted shops, robbed street vendors, stoned passing cars, intimidated the elderly and stripped cars.

IFP supporters who sat on the Khumalo Street bridge refused an invitation by SADF regional commanding officer Cmdt Michael de Goede to be part of SADF policing. The IFP believes black SADF soldiers sent to Thokoza are in cahoots with the African National Congress [ANC] and has cited situations where the SADF has allegedly harassed and even killed IFP supporters.

"I want to work closely with you. You can even work with my soldiers on patrol," Cmdt de Goede said,

appealing to the militant crowd to give the SADF a chance to create peace and stability.

The crowd called for "stability, stability" and refused to negotiate with Cmdt de Goede. They told him if the ISD had to go, the SADF should be removed as well. One angry man said: "We would rather be left to fight it out to the death with the ANC. At least then we will have a fair chance."

Roads into Thokoza were heavily blockaded by SADF troops on Wednesday, while IFP supporters set up their own blockades with taxis inside the township.

Hundreds of terrified pensioners collecting their money were trapped inside the Thokoza Town Council offices while IFP supporters, armed with pangas, axes, knobkerries and steel bars, threatened to rob them. Payment of pensions totalling more than R[and]3 million was postponed until Thursday, the venue was transferred to Wadeville in Germiston and the pensioners were escorted home by SADF troops.

Violence nearly erupted when ANC supporters celebrating the ISD's announced withdrawal marched to the foot of the bridge to confront the IFP gathering. The IFP supporters and SADF troops took cover when shots were fired from the residential area but nobody was injured or arrested. Cars forced to stop at the taxi blockade were stripped.

Reporters watched while a masked man and his gang smashed car windows and made off with radios, tape-decks and tyres.

Taxis passing on the highway were stoned and street vendors were chased away and their stalls were looted.

IFP Transvaal Chairman Themba Khoza, in the township to quell the unrest and negotiate with the police, said the impromptu gathering was the consequence of the ANC and government making decisions without consulting the IFP. He was referring to the East Rand peace plan.

An eight-member task group has been appointed to oversee the plan, but so far the IFP has refused invitations to join the peace process.

East Rand Deputy Commissioner Maj-Gen Obie Oberholzer told the IFP crowd police had not taken the decision to remove the ISD from the area. "It was a political decision and I suggest your leaders consult other political leaders," he said.

The crowd, waving posters which read "The TEC [Transitional Executive Council] has fed us to the SADF" and "Umkhonto we Sizwe [Spear of the Nation—MK] are back to kill us", dispersed only when Mr Khoza agreed to set up an urgent meeting with government ministers.

By late afternoon the area was still tense with IFP members standing guard at Thokoza hostel, while residents gathered across the road. A large SADF contingent

with rifles at the ready separated the two factions and armoured cars filled with soldiers waited at street corners.

AVF Supports IFP Rejection of Plan

MB0202114694 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0918 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Pretoria Feb 2 SAPA—The East Rand peace plan could lead to the African National Congress [ANC] implementing ethnic cleansing in the townships, the Afrikaner Volksfront [National Front—AVF] said on Wednesday [2 February].

The AVF said it supported the Inkatha Freedom Party's rejection of the peace plan, which entailed the withdrawal of the SA Police's Internal Stability Division [ISD] from East Rand townships.

AVF Press Secretary Stephen Maninger said the composition of SA Defence Force [SADF] units which would replace the ISD would be advantageous to the African National Congress. There had been past complaints that black troops, which comprised the majority of the SADF's permanent force, openly chanted pro-ANC slogans and often insulted IFP supporters by referring to IFP President Mangosuthu Buthelezi as a dog.

The implementation of the East Rand peace plan could lead to the ANC implementing ethnic cleansing in townships, he said. The so-called ensuing peace would not result in an absence of violence but of ANC opponents, Mr Maninger said.

State President F. W. de Klerk's acceptance of the peace plan was not surprising, because he had decided to no longer oppose ANC decisions. The norm was that President de Klerk yielded to ANC pressure, Mr Maninger said.

Ciskei Fails To Join TEC, Peacekeeping Force

MB0202113894 Johannesburg Radio South Africa Network in English 0600 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Ciskei, which has decided to contest South Africa's first all-race election, has been excluded from the country's decisionmaking bodies after failing to apply in time for membership of the Transitional Executive Council [TEC]. The TEC said in a statement in Pretoria that Ciskei had been given until midday on 28 January to apply for membership of the body but had failed to do so. Earlier, Ciskei withdrew from the Freedom Alliance, which remains opposed to the 26-28 April election. Ciskei's failure to apply for membership of the TEC means that its troops will have to withdraw from the multiparty National Peacekeeping Force, which began training near Bloemfontein on 24 January.

Government Employees in Venda Strike Over Ramushwana

MB0302091894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0855 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] Johannesburg Feb 3 SAPA—The civil service in Venda has ground to a virtual halt as the strike by some 24,000 government employees entered its fourth week. The protest is to highlight demands that former Venda military ruler Brig Gabriel Ramushwana pay back about R[and]1.6 million he is accused of siphoning from government coffers. Brig Ramushwana has been chosen to command the national peacekeeping force being moulded in Bloemfontein.

All schools in Venda closed on Monday this week in the wake of the strike. The homeland's Department of Finance has said no pay cheques will be issued for February as the master computer has been switched off.

Radio Pretoria Announces Decision To End Broadcasts

MB0202190894 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1846 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Radio Pretoria will terminate its broadcasts from Thursday [3 February] morning, the station's management committee chairman Dr Mossie van den Berg announced on Wednesday night. In a statement, the station said the decision was in "anticipation" of an announcement by Home Affairs Minister Danie Schutte on Thursday.

"The announcement follows discussions between the management committee of Radio Pretoria and representatives of all private broadcasting stations."

Talks were held between the radio's management committee and Mr Schutte on Wednesday. The Radio Pretoria statement was handed to a SAPA correspondent.

South African Press Review for 3 Feb

MB0302130494

[Editorial Report]

THE STAR

'Partial Endorsement' of East Rand Peace Plan—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 3 February in a page-12 editorial contends that the peace plan announced by President de Klerk and African National Congress (ANC) President Nelson Mandela "merits partial endorsement only." First, the plan "has not won the approval of the IFP [Inkatha Freedom Party], mainly because of the decision to withdraw policemen from the Internal Stability Division [ISD] and replace them with Defence Force units. The IFP has described the withdrawal of ISD men as a 'treacherous betrayal' of undertakings given by De Klerk." THE STAR believes the IFP "is a force in the townships," and its grievances are therefore "a cause for concern." The second "major

weakness" is the plan's "failure to deal with the question of ANC-aligned self-defence units, whose reputation as predatory vigilantes was underlined by the Goldstone Commission late last year. The omission accentuates suspicion of bias in favour of the ANC."

BUSINESS DAY

ANC Doubts About Relationship With Thebe Corporation—"It is appropriate that the announcement of the African Life deal occurred in the same week as ANC President Nelson Mandela, belatedly, gave the first official indication that his organisation was developing doubts about its relationship with the Thebe Investment Corporation," declares a page-10 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 3 February. "Mandela clearly identified the Thebe problem on Monday when he conceded it would be undesirable for a company to be closely associated with a governing party, or for that party to control a large corporation which would be competing with other businesses." "The African Life initiative is a conscious attempt to expand black economic influence and control in the sphere of 'big business'. And it occurs without the artificial buttresses, such

as quotas and government favours, which often give affirmative action activities an initial boost but leave them ill-equipped to deal with the real world. Thebe's prospects will be immeasurably improved if it adopts a similar method."

SOWETAN

'Big Flaw' in East Rand Peace Plan—Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 3 February in a page-10 editorial sees a "big flaw" in the East Rand peace plan unveiled by President F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela because the IFP did not participate in the conception and implementation of the plan. SOWETAN has "always argued" that "poverty and the abject living conditions" in areas like Katlehong and Thokoza "are at the root of the violence." The peace plan "obviously needs the consent and co-operation of all those involved in the conflict to succeed. Gaining the support of IFP members is therefore a prerequisite." The "onus is now on the newly deployed SADF units to assuage the fears of IFP members by acting against the perpetrators of violence in a non-partisan and unbiased manner and affording protection to all township residents."

Angola

Armed Forces Chief Warns To Prepare for Continued War

LD0202190894 Lisbon Radio Renascenca in Portuguese to Europe 1700 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] In Angola, the government forces are losing their patience: If the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] attacks continue, the Army is prepared to launch large-scale offensive operations.

This warning was given today by General Joao de Matos, chief of the Armed Forces General Staff, who urged the population to arm themselves because the war is far from over.

[Begin Matos recording] My hope is that the Angolan people will be on their guard and that they will arm and organize themselves in preparation for very difficult times, because UNITA will continue waging war. [end recording]

Joao de Matos further stated that there has been no progress whatsoever at the peace talks and that UNITA is only using them to play for time.

[Begin Matos recording] We in the Armed Forces are beginning to lose our patience. The negotiations have been going on for so many months, and we in the Armed Forces note that there has been no significant progress. Despite statements to the contrary that have been made, all that is happening in Lusaka is mere propaganda. Now, for example, UNITA has agreed to resolve the question of the police force, but, in our opinion, this was basically and solely because the UN Security Council was about to meet. Now UNITA will continue to play its game, to play for time, until the next Security Council meeting. [end recording]

Joao de Matos was speaking to reporters prior to departing for Brazil where he will be negotiating arms supplies for the Luanda government.

UNITA Criticizes Army Chief's Remarks on Peace Talks

MB0302113194 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 0600 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] The United Nations and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] may be optimistic about the outcome of the Lusaka peace talks, but the same cannot be said concerning the Luanda regime. Now that Eduardo dos Santos has lost every hope of turning UNITA into a pliable tool that he could easily manipulate, he has pulled the militarism trump out of his sleeve. The latest statements by [Angolan Armed Forces Chief of General Staff] Joao de Matos bear proof of that.

Under orders from Eduardo dos Santos, Joao de Matos yesterday told the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] media that, quote, the Lusaka peace talks were a mere propaganda exercise,

unquote. That is a very serious and irresponsible statement by Gen. Joao de Matos, and it reflects the [word indistinct] that has become so much part of the Futungo de Belas radical wing, which only cares for profits from its deals with foreign multinational companies, thereby forgetting completely about the Angolan people's suffering and famine. The Angolan people, who are closely following developments in Lusaka, are apprehensive and have repudiated the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FAPLA, chief of General Staff's thoughtless remarks yesterday. Joao de Matos yesterday called on the Angolan people, who are fed up with the war, to arm and prepare for even more difficult times ahead.

Those remarks, which were seen in Angola as an insult to the fatherland, were made by the FAPLA chief shortly before he left Luanda for Brazil, where he will try to establish new military contacts.

According to a military source contacted by the Voice of the Resistance of the Black Cockerel yesterday, Brazil is today, along with the Russia, Cuba, and the DPRK, one of the main forces working for a holocaust in Angola. That military source also noted that Brazil is looking for a place where the war materiel it produces can be tested and sold, thereby turning into guinea pigs the people who live there. Brazil sees the MPLA-PT as fertile ground for testing its armament industry.

Our source also said that in past the MPLA-PT had received support from Russia, Cuba, Poland, the former Yugoslavia and GDR, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia. Adding that such cooperation from opportunists and adventure seekers will not threaten the Angolan people's desire to achieve freedom, that source noted that, quote, the Angolan people will defend themselves until justice has been done in this country, unquote.

UN Representative Discusses Progress at Lusaka Talks

MB0202114594 London BBC World Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Interview with UN Special Representative Alioune Blondin Beye in Lusaka by reporter Ndai Auhami in London on the "Network Africa" program on 1 February]

[Text] After 18 years of war, is Angola at last on the brink of peace, or is this yet another false dawn? Well, very positive signs are now emerging from the talks that have been going on in the Zambian capital, Lusaka, since November. It seems, the representatives of the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] government and the rebel movement, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], have reached agreement on many of the crucial points. The first sign of this emerged on Monday when it was announced that they had agreed on the future composition of the police force. Well, mediating at those talks has been the UN's envoy to Angola, Alioune Blondin Beye.

Up to now, he has been reluctant to discuss the progress of the talks with the media, but last night he was only too happy to tell us what has been happening. Ndai Auhami has called him up in Lusaka and asked him first if the progress was so substantial that the war in Angola was now over.

[Begin recording] [Beye, in French fading into English translation] No, one cannot say that because, although we have, well, sorted out the reinstatement of the cease-fire, we have not yet proclaimed it. It will not come into place yet because we have chosen a global accord, and it is only when the global accord is finished that we will be able to say that the war in Angola is finished.

[Auhami] Mr. Blondin Beye, what about the withdrawal from areas occupied since the elections, and the acceptance of the election results?

[Beye] This question has been definitely solved. A letter signed by UNITA addressed to the UN secretary general formally accepts to withdraw from occupied zones after the elections, and this withdrawal has been programmed, and is already solved militarily, and will be under UN supervision when the time comes. Its principles and modalities have already been negotiated.

[Auhami] Does UNITA accept the results of the election?

[Beye] UNITA has formally declared at the beginning of the Lusaka talks, and already during the exploratory talks of Lusaka-I that it formally accepted the September's 92 election results and their consequences.

[Auhami] It is a very big breakthrough in Lusaka, so what is going to happen now?

[Beye] Yes, since Monday [31 January] when the police question was resolved, we can say that we are at a turning point, as a sportsman climbing a mountain, who has made a great effort to reach the top. With the police question we have reached the top of the mountain, and we are now starting the downward slope. Indeed, very substantial and significant progress has been made, and with the solution to the police question, it is a significant move forward. What is left now is to be patient still to negotiate in the same conditions, and to count on the same political will of the government and UNITA, and count on the press' understanding that they should let us work in private which has worked so well for us.

[Auhami] So, in your mind, is the killing in Angola over, the bloodshed over?

[Beye] Yes, I am one of those who sincerely regrets that UNITA and the government are still having fatal combats. It is high time now that the political will is paramount, and now that the choice has been made to solve the Angola crisis not by military means, but by negotiations, the time has come to put an end to the Angola tragedy, that Angolans stop killing each other unnecessarily as peace is near at hand. So, if the negotiations are solved, as I hope they will be, I hope the Angola tragedy will end. We took time, but we didn't waste our time. We preferred to negotiate seriously and

in depth to leave nothing out, to leave no problem aside, and attack each question resolutely and in detail in order that this time the peace be a durable and real one, and that Angola finally know peace.

[Auhami] How long do you think you are going to stay in Lusaka? Are you going to stay for more than two weeks, three weeks, a month?

[Beye] I must be very modest. It would be very pretentious of me to be able to predict on such a difficult question as Angola. Five centuries of colonization, 15 years of freedom fighting, 17 years of fratricide fighting do not get resolved in a few months or weeks. We must have time to solve this question. What the international community does not accept is the [words indistinct] to stay put. Other than that we are ready to invest the time necessary as long as each day marks progress, that each day means a step toward peace. We will not accept staying put, but if everyday we can make progress, we are ready to go slowly. [end recording]

Observers Issue Declaration on Lusaka Peace Talks

MB0202203494 Luanda Radio Nacional Network in Portuguese 1900 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Observers in the Angolan peace process have issued a declaration saying they believe the time has come to consider adopting measures that would translate the true progress achieved in the Zambian capital. The declaration was issued by the Portuguese Foreign Ministry:

The Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] have agreed on principles which will govern UNITA's participation in the Angolan national police. This agreement constitutes an important success for peace in Angola.

Although the government and UNITA had genuine concerns on this issue at the beginning, both sides continued with their efforts in good faith to find mutually acceptable solutions, thus demonstrating their political desire to bring peace to Angola.

A lot has already been achieved in Lusaka. The government and UNITA have reached agreements on various difficult and complex issues, including the reestablishment of a verifiable cease-fire, the confinement and disarmament of UNITA military forces, the conclusion of the training of the Angolan Armed Forces, and the integration of demobilized troops into civilian society.

The present agreement on police issues means that both sides have overcome another important landmark toward a just and lasting peace. The government and UNITA have now begun to debate national reconciliation and it is our belief that they will be able to carry out this task with the same political courage and the same spirit and consensus needed to reach an agreement.

The peace process, which began in Bicesse and which people—particularly the Angolan people—have awaited for so long, has now started to become a reality. Thus, we

call on all parties to exercise maximum restraint, taking into account what has already been achieved in Lusaka and to halt all military activities because they can undermine the hopes of the Angolan people and the international community concerning the establishment of peace in Angola. There is no military solution for the Angolan problem. We believe the time has come to consider measures which will translate the true progress achieved in Lusaka into a lasting peace in Angola.

Although the principal responsibility for peace rests with UNITA and the government, the international community has an important role to play in supporting the maintenance of peace and in responding to the many humanitarian needs facing Angola. It is our hope and conviction that working jointly, we shall finally be able to bring the reward of peace to the Angolan people.

UNITA's Valentim on Lusaka Talks, Reconciliation

MB0202114294 London BBC World Service in Portuguese 2030 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Report on interview with Jorge Valentim, UNITA information secretary, by BBC reporter Carlos Alberto Araujo on the "London Last Minute" program on 1 February—place not given]

[Text] National reconciliation is now the big issue being discussed by the Angolan Government and the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] at the Lusaka peace talks. Yesterday, the two sides took an important step forward when they reached an agreement on the formation of the future national police force. That accord provides for UNITA's participation in that force with 5,500 police agents, out of a total of 25,700 men. The agreement saw that delicate hurdle overcome and, also yesterday the two teams moved to discuss national reconciliation, the second point on the agenda of the proceedings and one of the fundamental issues concerns the distribution of ministerial portfolios. BBC reporter Carlos Alberto Araujo interviewed UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Alicerces Valentim this afternoon. Araujo began by asking what UNITA's demands concerning this issue were.

[Begin Valentim recording] I can tell you that we will be presenting political points rather than demands. For instance, taking into account the great national catastrophe that has morally and otherwise ravaged the country, we are for a single entity, but a single entity with an acceptable standing. In view of that, we believe that decentralization will be an exit door, a door that will lead to our salvation and will allow the Angolan entity to remain united. In this case, unlike what happened in 1992, we want UNITA to have a more significant participation in government. I believe these are reasonable points of view. Another point that is very dear to us is the status to be enjoyed and the protection guarantees for our President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi. In addition, UNITA militants must be allowed economic participation in the national economy. We would have liked to have a wider national vision of the problem at this stage, we would like it

made clear that it is not only the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola's [MPLA] militants who participate in the economic life of this nation and enjoy the country's great benefits. The sympathizers and militants of UNITA and parties must also be able to do so. [end recording]

UNITA Information Secretary Jorge Valentim admitted that UNITA now wants to secure more important ministerial portfolios than the ones it was given in 1992 and he alleges that only such a move can guarantee the Angolan people that UNITA will substantively participate in the national life of Angola.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] Yes, I mean, it is so that people believe in the truth, that we are moving toward national reconciliation and it is important that the ministerial portfolios be important, that they make the people believe that UNITA is responsible for really important public matters. Now, if we are given something like the Culture Ministry, a few secretariats, and so forth, that will amount to no more than an experiment. However, I think that even the government is rethinking its stand. If the government does indeed rethink its stand, then that will be a positive point. The year of 1994 will not be equal to 1992. We all evolve and we will reach an understanding, just as we did concerning the army and the police.

[Araujo] Mr. Jorge Valentim: would you confirm that UNITA will be asking for the Foreign Affairs, Defense, and Interior Ministries?

[Valentim] Well, I would only like to say that we will be asking for ministries that we deem important. However, because we are at the first stage of discussions, we would only like to discuss the general aspects, but as the talks progress, perhaps within the next week, we will give more details about what ministries we really want.

[Araujo] Mr. Jorge Valentim: you said at the start of this interview that it is important to build a climate of trust between the two sides. Do you not think that it is contradictory that the two sides should have reached an agreement on the national police issue at a time when there are reports of intensified fighting in various parts of Angola?

[Valentim] Well, even though we are here, we are concerned about the intensification of the clashes. We can even say that both the mediation and the observers have condemned and are not in agreement with this escalation in the fighting. We have presented requests to the mediation and the observers for the fighting to stop. We made such a request only yesterday and the day before. We should not be discussing national reconciliation in a climate of war. [end recording]

UN Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali will today present to the Security Council his report on the progress of the peace talks in Lusaka. Diplomatic sources in New York believe the report will be positive. The agreement on national police happens a day after that report is presented, and this seems to suggest that UNITA may have been pressured. However, Jorge Valentim says that this was a mere coincidence.

[Begin Valentim recording] No, this is a mere coincidence and has nothing to do with the UN timetable. It happened that, after 37 days, we finalized the talks. In reality we have reached an agreement. Why should we have discussed the police issue in a hurry, without bases? Let me say that it is not an MPLA or UNITA police that will emerge, it is a state police in the service of the nation, a police force which will look at the security of each citizen, regardless of his political affiliation, race or ethnic origin. [end recording]

Says UNITA Seeking Unified State

LD0302012394 Lisbon RDP Antena 1 Radio Network
in Portuguese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Interview with Jorge Valentim, UNITA spokesman, by Walter Medeiros in Lusaka on 2 February]

[Text] Angola faces the challenge of the peace talks. Interviewed earlier today by Walter Medeiros, Jorge Valentim guaranteed that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] does not want the talks to break down and replied to Luanda's charges by saying that the party of the black cockerel wants neither Balkanization nor federalism for Angola.

[Begin recording] [Valentim] I have a degree in political science from Brussels University, and I know what Balkanization means. This is not the Europe of 1914, with all those fledgling republics. No one wants to set up republics in the interior of Angola. What fighting there is is the consequence of the massacre of October/November 1992. What we want to achieve here, what we, the UNITA delegates [to the Lusaka talks], are openly advocating here in the negotiations with the government delegation—and there is noticeable political goodwill between the two sides at delegation level—we can say that we advocate a unitarian, but decentralized state. And political and administrative decentralization is not incompatible with, nor antithetical to, the concept of a unitarian state. This is scientific, textbook stuff, and its application is universal.

[Medeiros] The agenda item that will be discussed in the next few days is national reconciliation in Angola. As is known, this will entail power-sharing at government level. What ministries would UNITA like to have in a national unity government?

[Valentim] Regarding the question of UNITA's participation in the government, I would rather it was not defined in the general terms of power sharing versus no power sharing. UNITA wants to participate very substantially at all levels of the central administration. Now it is up to the two sides to find a modus vivendi for this participation. But to start calling it power sharing could cause a bit of a headache, because power sharing is defined in a certain way in the teaching of political sciences, but the public define it differently. So we would rather see our aims interpreted in a more legitimate way: We are ready to participate in the central government in a significant manner, not along the lines of the [government] theses of 1992.

[Medeiros] When you speak of a significant manner, what do you mean in concrete terms?

[Valentim] I mean participating by taking on public and important responsibilities such as may inculcate feelings of security and confidence that the process of national reconciliation has indeed begun and that a bright future lies before all Angolans alike.

[Medeiros] Does that mean UNITA wants the Defense or Interior Ministries? Does it mean the Economy, Finance, or Petroleum Ministries? Does it mean the Ministry of Foreign Affairs?

[Valentim] All I would like to say is that the government knows us well, and we know the government. The party in power, the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], has its history. We have ours, too. And we know each other's histories.

[Medeiros] What if the government offers UNITA the Ministries of Education, Health, Social Rehabilitation, and Culture? Will UNITA accept these portfolios?

[Valentim] We are....[pauses] We are not in the realm of hypothesis. That is not what the government is saying. We would rather wait. We are in direct communication with the government. Today we had a very fruitful meeting of over two hours, but we did not talk in those terms. We discussed political and administrative decentralization. We discussed security for all Angolans, the leaders and the led alike. We talked about UNITA's participation in the central government. We talked about the status of the president of UNITA. We talked about reciprocal pardons or amnesties. We talked about lots of things.

[Medeiros] What status is UNITA claiming for Dr. Savimbi?

[Valentim] Well, we have already defined it. It is the status he merits as a historic figure and leader of the largest opposition party. There are certain prerogatives and privileges that we wish accorded to him so that he may in fact fully exercise his role in society for the good of national reconciliation.

[Medeiros] Does that include his personal security? And what post would he have?

[Valentim] No, no, no. We are still only at the stage of security matters. The question of his post will be a basis for negotiation with the government and we believe that, for the moment, [if we settle for] the status of UNITA president, with full security and respect for his person, I believe we shall have taken a good step forward.

[Medeiros] So an announcement that the talks have broken down is out of the question.

[Valentim] Well, there has never been a question here of announcing that the talks have broken down.

[Medeiros] I do not mean over there [in Lusaka], I mean in Huambo.

[Valentim] In Huambo, UNITA criticized a bellicose trend emerging on the government's side. That was UNITA's position. UNITA did not say it wanted a

breakdown. All it did was note the discrepancy between the negotiating steps being taken here and the recrudescence of the fighting in the interior. [end recording]

UNITA pledges that Angola is one and indivisible. Jorge Valentim was being interviewed by Walter Medeiros.

Commentary Views UNITA Concessions at Lusaka Talks

MB0102192594 Jamba Voz da Resistencia do Galo Negro in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Commentary by Huambo correspondent Lourenco Bento]

[Text] At the beginning of January the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] and Luanda government teams resumed their marathon talks on political issues with a view to achieving a general accord that will put an end to the Angolan conflict.

In light of the progress made by the two teams concerning military issues, notably a cease-fire agreement and the formation of the future armed forces, the Luanda government should have announced a unilateral cease-fire as a show of good faith. Given that UNITA had already announced its unilateral cease-fire, such a measure would have allowed a general cease-fire to have been in place throughout Angolan territory, and the Lusaka peace talks could have continued without cannons firing away on the battlefield. That did not happen, though.

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party [MPLA-PT] has a negotiating team in Lusaka, but inside the country the Futungo de Belas Palace leadership is determined to continue its military offensive against UNITA-controlled areas. It has been receiving massive military aid from Russia, Brazil, and Spain. It has also been joined by mercenaries of various nationalities, thereby showing complete disrespect for the peace efforts being made by UNITA—which sent a team to Lusaka to negotiate peace—by the UN special representative in Angola, and that portion of the international community that means well, all of which are interested in a peaceful settlement to the conflict that has been devastating the country.

The events that have been marking the daily lives of Angolans clearly show that, far from wanting peace for Angola, the Luanda government is rather more interested in a military solution. That position has been made all the clearer in recent statements by unelected Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, the top Futungo de Belas chieftain, and Joao de Matos, People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola chief of General Staff, when he addressed a ceremony where new officers received their stripes. Joao de Matos noted on that occasion that those officers would now lead their military units on the combat fronts.

Taking into account the fact that the Angolan people anxiously want peace and that the Angolan economy is in chaos—and showing every tendency to deteriorate even further—it would have been expected that the sole combat

front should have been Lusaka. All honest people wanting peace in Angola have turned their attention to the Lusaka peace talks. Eduardo dos Santos and his warmongering sidekicks are insisting on shellings and air bombardments, but such acts can only worsen the people's already very depressing social and economic conditions.

Jose Eduardo dos Santos continues to show quite clearly that he is only concerned with staying in power. He did not obtain the necessary 51 percent of the vote, so he usurped power by carrying out tribal massacres at the end of October and in the first days of November 1992. Those events led to war, causing confusion that has been used by the Futungo de Belas Palace leadership to enrich themselves. Despite all that, the Angolan people remain hopeful about the Lusaka peace talks which, they hope, will provide the correct solutions to the grave problems facing Angolan society.

Through its concessions, UNITA has been making negotiation possible in the Zambian capital. Despite many provocations by the MPLA-PT forces, the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, have continued to observe the unilateral cease-fire declared by UNITA. UNITA has recognized the Bicesse Accord and the results of the fraudulent September 1992 elections. Furthermore, UNITA has also accepted the UN resolutions on Angola. Such courageous steps reflect UNITA leadership's good will and have ensured progress at the Lusaka peace talks.

The MPLA-PT government had been reluctant and had continued to stick to its obsolete theories, which reflect its desire to keep Angola and all its people under its totalitarian and monolithic regime, but it has been forced to give in. Now, there is talk that an accord has been reached concerning the future national police force issue. For a long time, the Angolan people did not have a police force that defended their interests, so now they are happy about this important step forward at the talks.

For the better part of a month, the UNITA negotiating team defended the creation of a new national police force that will serve the Angolan people, contrary to what has happened so far, where the so-called police force is an army pursuing social instability in the country.

The Angolan people were happy to learn that UNITA will substantively participate in the future national police force. No one will be detained without having undergone trial. The Futungo de Belas leaders got us used to having the police rob, detain, and kill people without trial. Such a confused situation's days are numbered. A national police force with a substantial UNITA presence will be a source of pride to the Angolan people, and it will serve all citizens. There will be respect for the law and for public order.

Now that discussions on the national police dossier have been wound up, other fundamental political issues are to be viewed, notably the political and administrative [words indistinct] the status of opposition political parties, freedom of the press, a government of national unity that fosters national reconciliation, the status of UNITA President Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, and a redefinition of acting President of the Republic Jose Eduardo

dos Santos' powers. Those are, among others, the issues that the negotiators must contend with from now on.

May good sense prevail! May Angolans be able to understand each other for the sake of higher interests! Let us all unite behind the same ideals! There will be peace, national reconciliation, and peaceful coexistence because the Angolan people desire them.

Lusaka is the beacon of hope.

Mozambique's Chissano: Frelimo Election Win 'Certainty'

MB0302101894 Luanda TPA Television Network in Portuguese 1930 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Report on news conference by Mozambican President Joaquim Alberto Chissano at Luanda's 4 February Airport on 2 February—passages within quotation marks recorded]

[Text] Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano returned to his country this morning after a 24-hour visit to our country. Angolan Prime Minister Marcolino Moco and other government officials went to Luanda's international 4 February Airport to bid farewell to the Mozambican head of state, who was accompanied by Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos. President Joaquim Chissano, who had arrived in Luanda on 1 February after visits to Switzerland and Portugal, held talks with a team led by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and met with the Angolan Government's economic team led by Prime Minister Marcolino Moco. Before leaving Luanda, the Mozambican head of state held a news conference at the airport and said he was a witness to the great openness shown by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos and the Angolan Government with a view to achieving peace and solidifying democracy.

[Chissano] "We have been very [words indistinct] the stance adopted by President Jose Eduardo dos Santos concerning the search for solutions to the extremely complex Angolan issue. We were very surprised by the degree of openness shown by the Angolan Government and President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, particularly if you take into account the destruction that has ravaged Angola, the killing of people, and the current state of the economy because of the war. It is enough to say that many Angolan cities have lost all their industrial assets and that the areas that are perhaps most central to this country's development have been occupied, destroyed, and their production has been completely blocked. Any attempt to try and reverse this situation will indeed require much courage. We have seen that courage in the Angolan Government. It is full of initiative and imagination, to the extent that we feel our problems are minor by comparison and we feel quite encouraged to look for solutions to our problems."

President Joaquim Chissano described as groundless rumors going around that Mozambique's multiparty elections might be postponed.

[Chissano] "More often than not such rumors are created by people who make their own assessments and predictions. They speculate. However, neither the Mozambican Government nor our country's political

parties have put forward any such suggestions yet. We believe everything is going well and we believe it will be possible to hold elections by October of this year, as scheduled.

[Unidentified correspondent] "However, President Chissano, the government appears to have had some problems concerning the troop confinement process.

[Chissano] "Those who want to exaggerate problems and make the whole process unworkable will probably say so. What I know is that there are times when the implementation of the accord goes faster and there are others when it goes slower. One cannot adjudge the whole process because of what happened over one or two days. The troop confinement process can and will be implemented in good time. The delay you were talking about has to do with the government forces. I know that we can confine all troops before the scheduled deadline and that is what we are going to do."

The Mozambican head of state said that the Mozambique Liberation Front [Frelimo] Party's victory in the October elections is already a certainty.

[Chissano] "There is no argument that Frelimo will win. What appears to be a greater source of debate at this stage is how the other parties will fare in the elections, how many seats they will get in the Assembly and whether they come second, third, fourth, and so on. Frelimo's victory seems to me to be a certainty, even to the opposition. Nonetheless, I must tell you that my party's belief is that we must work hard. If we fail to do so, things could change over the next few months and, as you know, several factors play a hand in elections but, were elections to be held today, tomorrow, or a month from now, Frelimo's victory would be....[pauses] Well, we would be faced with a new problem: we would not know how to accommodate the other parties."

Mozambique

Renamo Accuses Government of Violating Peace Accord

MB0202180194 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1500 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] The Mozambique National Resistance [Renamo] has accused the government of violating the General Peace Accord by moving militiamen at Sangage, Nam-pula Province, an area that is under Renamo's control. Notification of this was made during a meeting of the Cease-Fire Commission this morning.

Asked to comment on the issue, the government's Major Eduardo Alexandre said it was a regular movement that will eventually culminate with the abolition of militia forces. Some time ago, the government troops that had occupied Sangage after the General Peace Accord were forced to withdraw by the Cease-Fire Commission.

Meanwhile, Renamo soldiers are moving toward Salamanga Assembly Area in Maputo Province. This area

has not yet been approved because of a dispute between the government and Renamo.

Reports Finding Government Arms Cache

MB0202192994 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Mozambique National Resistance's [Renamo] Colonel Raul Dique told Radio Mozambique today that an arms cache of the government army has been discovered at Inhamisua, on the outskirts of Beira. Renamo informed the Cease-Fire Commission [words indistinct] in Maputo. Col. Dique also said that the arms cache was discovered by [words indistinct] and two other people who were paid 450,000 meticals by the government not to report the matter. He said a large quantity of assorted weapons were buried, but then transferred to an unknown place after the matter was reported.

The government army's Major Eduardo Alexandre did not confirm or deny the information. He limited himself to saying that a team from the Cease-Fire Commission would investigate the issue to obtain the truth.

Government Team to CCF Wants Soldiers Demobilized

MB0302103694 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 0400 GMT 3 Feb 94

[Text] The Mozambican Government team to the Cease-Fire Commission [CCF] has asked the CCF chairman to ensure that the date for the beginning of the demobilization process be set as soon as possible. In a note it sent to the Radio Mozambique news desk, the government team to the CSC has said that soldiers confined to the assembly areas that opened in December have already been there for more than eight weeks, adding that that is much too long.

Training for New Army Battalions Slated for 21 Feb

MB0202195394 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Lieutenant Colonel [name indistinct], British military attache in Mozambique, told Radio Mozambique today that the training of the new army's first six infantry battalions is expected to begin on 21 February. The training to be provided by Mozambican instructors trained in Nyanga, Zimbabwe and will take place in Boane, Manica, and Dondo training centers. Each battalion will be made up of 700 men to be recruited from the government and Renamo armies. The training will

be supervised by British troops which will begin to arrive in Mozambique next week, coming from Zimbabwe and Great Britain [words indistinct] three weeks.

National Elections Commission Chairman Appointed

MB0202180634 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1030 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Excerpt] Dr. Brazao Mazula has been unanimously elected chairman of the National Elections Commission [CNE]. Brazao Mazula, aged 49, is married and comes from Lichinga, Niassa Province. He has a doctorate in history and education, a master's degree in education sciences, and an honors degree in philosophy and theology. He was a Catholic priest for four years before occupying top posts at various levels in the Education Ministry.

Speaking during the ceremony, Justice Minister Osumane Ali Dauto said the event will always be remembered by all Mozambicans as a clear demonstration of our determination and willingness to follow the path of understanding and harmony. [passage omitted]

Swaziland

Prime Minister, Delegation Leave for Abidjan 3 Feb

MB0302074794 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 3 Feb 94 p 3

[Report by Nimrod Mabuza]

[Text] The Prime Minister [PM], Prince Mbilini, leaves today for Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, to attend the funeral of the late President Felix Houphouet-Boigny.

This is the first trip by the Prime Minister outside Swaziland since his appointment in November last year. Prince Mbilini is leading a four-man delegation including the Principal Secretary at Cabinet, Reverend Percy Mngomezulu.

Other members of the delegation are: Chief of Protocol, Mr Harry Mabuza; Interpreter, Lindiwe Magagula; and the PM's aide-de-camp, Assistant Superintendent, Norman Mkhwanazi.

The delegation leaves Matsapha airport at 7:00 AM. The funeral of President Houphouet-Boigny will be held at his home town, Yamniousoukro on Monday. President Houphouet-Boigny died about a month ago and he has not been buried. He led his country to independence in 1962. He was one of Africa's longest serving leaders.

Cote d'Ivoire**Bedie Urges Unity, Peace for Houphouet-Boigny Funeral***AB0202125794 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 2 Feb 94 p 3*

[Statement issued by President Henri Konan Bedie; place and date not given]

[Text] The cruelest moment has arrived for us to pay a final tribute to the father of the Ivorian nation. On this painful occasion, we must once more respectfully bow down in memory of the renowned builder of modern Cote d'Ivoire and renew our profound compassion for the great Houphouet-Boigny family.

I call on all sons and daughters of Cote d'Ivoire, all our friends, to remain dignified and calm at this painful moment of separation. Our ability to perpetuate his action will depend upon our courage and determination to follow the path toward peace and development paved by the great deceased.

Fellow Ivorians, the world is watching us. It is together, in peace, brotherhood, solidarity, and love that we will be able to ensure the continuity of his gigantic work.

Let us all pray for the repose of his soul!

Ghana**Ministry Warns Traders Against Crossing Into Togo***AB0202213994 Accra Ghana Broadcasting Corporation Radio Network in English 2000 GMT 2 Feb 94*

[Text] The Ministry of Foreign Affairs says reports reaching it in Accra indicate that despite the closure of the Ghana-Togo border by the Togolese authorities, several Ghanaian traders use bush paths to enter Togo. This they do after paying bribes to Togolese soldiers and other border officials. According to the reports, the men among the traders are arrested by the Togolese soldiers after they have entered Togo. A statement by the ministry said efforts by the Ghana Embassy in Togo to secure their release are being jeopardized by a steady stream of arrests. The ministry therefore advises all Ghanaians, particularly traders, not to put themselves at such unnecessary risks at this time when the Togolese side of the common border is closed.

Guinea**Conte Says New Government To Be More Representative***AB0202160094 Paris AFP in French 1634 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[Text] Conakry, 1 Feb (AFP)—Guinean President Lansana Conte announced in Conakry today that he will

soon form a new government that will be more "representative and composed of more competent Guineans." He made the statement during a news conference, the first since his investiture on 29 January as president of the Republic. The Guinean head of state further added that this government will not necessarily include members of political parties.

Questioned on the possible participation of the Guinean opposition in the next government, President Conte said: "I will not beg anyone. It is up to the opposition to come to me if they believe they have to contribute to the development of their country." "If we form a government including people from all political trends we run the risk of being taken hostage," he added.

At the end of the first pluralist election in Guinea on 19 December, President Conte was elected for a five-year term with 51.70 percent of the votes. His election was contested by the opposition candidates who boycotted the 29 January swearing in ceremony.

Concluding, General Conte called on African countries to "speed up" the economic integration process.

Guinea-Bissau**National Union of Teachers Begins 5-Day Strike 1 Feb***AB0102194094 Paris AFP in French 1755 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[Text] Bissau, 1 Feb (AFP)—Teachers in Guinea-Bissau today began a five-day strike called by their trade union, the National Union of Teachers [SYNAPROF], to demand better working conditions and salary increases.

The minister of national education condemned this strike, adding that he did not rule out the use of force to call the teachers back to work. In October 1993, the SYNAPROF had sent a notice to the authorities for a strike slated for December.

Union Leader Arrested*AB0202180794 Paris AFP in French 1657 GMT 2 Feb 94*

[Text] Bissau, 2 Feb (AFP)—Union sources have disclosed that the Criminal Investigations Department arrested Mr. Luis Nancassa, chairman of the national teachers' union [SYNAPROF], on 2 February. He is accused of initiating a five-day "illegal strike" on 1 February. The SYNAPROF vice chairman, Mr. Mussa Camara, told newsmen that the policemen who arrested Mr. Nancassa did not have either a warrant or a legal notice.

The Criminal Investigations Department is also looking for several other teachers who are on strike. The teachers are accused of violating state security laws.

Education Minister Fernando Delfim da Silva announced on 1 February that he did not rule out the possibility of using force, if need be, to stop the SYN-APROF strike, which he describes as "illegal."

Teachers in Guinea-Bissau began a five-day strike on 1 February in response to a call by their union, SYN-APROF, for better working conditions and an increase in their salary.

Liberia

Interim Government Calls For 'Urgent' ECOWAS Meeting

AB0302114094 Paris AFP in English 0310 GMT
3 Feb 94

[Text] Monrovia, 3 Feb (AFP)—The Liberian Interim Government called on Wednesday for an "urgent" meeting of West African countries to discuss the situation in Liberia and the peace process which is entering a critical stage.

In a statement issued in Monrovia, the government said a meeting of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) was "necessary to review the implementation of the most critical phase of the peace process - the commencement of disarmament and the seating of the transitional government".

The disarming process initially due to start in August was postponed and has still not begun despite the arrival of 364 UN military observers and 1,600 Tanzanian and Ugandan soldiers sent to reinforce the Nigerian-led ECOMOG [ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] peace force. Under an agreement signed on July 25 last year between the various Liberian factions, the ECOMOG force mandated by ECOWAS will be responsible for disarming the belligerents under UN supervision. Sierra Leone and Ghana have already called for an ECOWAS meeting to discuss Liberia. On Tuesday Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abass Bundu criticised the "slow pace of the disarmament process".

UN Envoy Comments on Progress of Peace Process

AB0202124294 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 1 Feb 94

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] The international community appears to be gradually losing patience with the slow progress Liberia's factions are making toward disarmament and the establishment of a transitional government. Under the Cotonou Agreement, signed by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia], ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia], and the interim government, Liberia should be preparing for multiparty elections this month but the peace process has virtually ground to a halt despite the arrival of UN observers and

the reinforcements for ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group]. At the end of last week, UN special envoy Trevor Gordon-Somers carried a message from the Security Council in New York back to the faction leaders in Liberia and at the weekend he had a meeting with Charles Taylor in Gbarnga. He is now back in Monrovia and on the line. Josephine Hazely asked him what the message says.

[Begin recording] [Gordon-Somers] Well, the Security Council has issued a communique asking the leaders of the three parties to demonstrate tangible progress in the process and the Security Council identified that tangible process as the immediate commencement of disarmament and the immediate seating of the transitional government, and also, the council wants a schedule for the holding of free and fair elections.

[Hazely] How was that message received by Mr. Taylor?

[Gordon-Somers] Very well. He was in complete accord with the message.

[Hazely] But, what does that mean? I mean, does that take your negotiations anywhere nearer to the end of this old saga in Liberia?

[Gordon-Somers] Well, I should think so. If the three parties, and I might say that not only did Mr. Taylor find the message acceptable, but I also had met with Dr. Sawyer before and I had met with Chairman Alhaji Koromah before, and all of them accepted the thrust of the Security Council message. I think that is very positive.

[Hazely] Mr. Somers, as you very well know, they always accept these messages. They always accept these resolutions and accords, but they do not put them into practice, do they?

[Gordon-Somers] Well, let us say that there has been a history and there are present circumstances. I would like to believe that the parties themselves, having been reassured of the support of the international community, will be able to translate that into tangible action.

[Hazely] OK, let us talk about tangible action now. When do you see this transitional government sitting?

[Gordon-Somers] Remember that the sitting of the transitional government is clearly the prerogative of the three parties. The Security Council was not attempting to impose something on the parties, just to signal to them what the Security Council wants to see, so I have not yet consulted the three parties together, which I hope to do soon and see if we can reach an agreement on that.

[Hazely] As you would realize, what most Liberians want to know now is: For God's sake, when is the date going to be given when we have a transitional government, when we have this disarmament started? I mean, is it not.... [pauses] Is that not what we want to hear now? The date?

[Gordon-Somers] I share the frustration with all Liberians who want to hear the date. I, too, want to hear the date. And I think we are moving to that position. I wish I could be more forthcoming at this moment, but I cannot be, as you may well understand. This is a sensitive matter, and it is one in which the Liberian leadership, with all the counsel that they can get from Liberians on how soon and how quickly we can move forward. [sentence as heard] [end recording]

Mali

Prime Minister Reportedly Tenders Resignation

AB0202154194 Dakar PANA in French 1501 GMT
2 Feb 94

[Text] Bamako, 2 Feb (PANA)—Malian Prime Minister Abdoulaye Sekou Sow reportedly presented his resignation to President Alpha Oumar Konare, it was learned from a reliable source today in Bamako.

The Malian prime minister's decision to resign was reportedly linked with the violent demonstrations of pupils and students who have prevented the circulation of all vehicles in downtown Bamako.

Nigeria

Chad's Deby Arrives, Holds Talks With Officials

AB0202194394 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] Nigeria and Chad are holding bilateral talks in Abuja. The talks are expected to focus on ways of strengthening relations between the two countries and on events in the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] subregion. President Idriss Deby of Chad Republic arrived in the Nigerian capital today on a working visit. He was received on arrival by the head of state, General Sani Abacha; the chief of general staff, Lieutenant General Oladipo Diya, and other top government officials.

Leaders Discuss Cooperation

AB0202224694 Lagos NTA Television Network in
English 2000 GMT 2 Feb 94

[Text] The head of state, General Sani Abacha, has said that in the face of recent geopolitical developments in the world, Africa has to look inwards to sustain its growth. He gave this advice at the opening of bilateral talks between Nigeria and Chad, which were held in Abuja today. State House correspondent Chris Mbu has that one.

[Begin Mbu recording] The bilateral talks began shortly after the Chadian President Idriss Deby flew into Abuja this morning. Gen. Abacha, opening the talks, said that regional and subregional cooperation among the African countries are important for safeguarding the independence of the continent. He described the Chadian

leader's visit to Nigeria at this point in time as a testimony of the strong ties between Chad and Nigeria. President Idriss Deby, in his opening remarks, described the African economic (issue) and cooperation in the form of subregional economic groupings as effective vehicles for growth and development for Africa. He said that integration is the only salvation for the continent. President Deby then briefed Gen. Abacha on Chad's democratization process and on the difficulties the recent devaluation of the West African CFA franc has (caused for) Chad. The Chadian president and his delegation have since left for home.

Also today in [word indistinct] Villa, Abuja, Gen. Sani Abacha received a special message from President 'Umar Ahmad al-Bashir of Sudan, brought in by Sudanese Envoy Colonel Bakri Hasan Salih. The envoy, who is political adviser to the Sudanese president, told Gen. Abacha that Sudan deeply appreciates Nigeria's initiatives and contributions to the peace process in the Sudan. He said that the agreements reached at the Abuja talks on peace in the Sudan remain the basis for ongoing peace processes in the country. Gen. Abacha urged the Sudanese to consolidate the gains made during the Abuja peace talks. [end recording]

Government Appoints UN Military Liaison Officer

AB0202151594 Dakar PANA in English 1322 GMT
2 Feb 94

[Text] Lagos, 2 Feb. (NAN/PANA)—The Nigerian Government has appointed Colonel Mohammed Mawa to be liaison officer at the United Nations, UN, headquarters in New York on military issues involving the world body and Nigeria. Announcing the appointment at a news briefing, the director of the directorate of Army public relations, Col. Okon, said that the colonel would address and facilitate issues relating to the welfare of Nigerian troops in UN peace keeping operations. Col. Okon said that the officer's deployment to the UN headquarters was aimed at eliminating the frequent bureaucratic bottlenecks that had often caused delays in the payment of the allowances to Nigerian troops in UN operations, particularly those in Somalia. Col. Mohammed Mawa was previously governor of Borno State.

Government To Send Police Contingent to Mozambique

AB0102173094 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in
English 1500 GMT 1 Feb 94

[Text] Nigeria is to send a police contingent on a peacekeeping operation in Mozambique. The minister of police affairs, Mr. Solomon Lar, said in Abuja that this followed a request made by the Mozambican Government through the United Nations. Under the arrangement, the UN police team will train and reorganize the police force in Mozambique. It will also provide security

for vital installations and verify the activities of private security organizations in that country.

Sierra Leone

Government Says Liberia's Taylor Escalating War
*AB0102203194 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 1 Feb 94*

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Sierra Leone's ruling military council is accusing the Liberian rebel leader, Charles Taylor, of being responsible for the recent escalation of the rebel war in southeastern Sierra Leone. This morning the foreign minister, Dr. Abass Bundu, claimed that NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] forces are active on the side of Foday Sankoh's RUF [Revolutionary United Front] rebels, and he issued a warning that the war may be about to assume a new dimension. From Freetown, Victor Sylver telexed this report.

Briefing newsmen this morning in Freetown, Foreign Secretary Abass Bundu said that there was ample proof that Charles Taylor had moved large quantities of arms, ammunition, and men into Sierra Leone, not only to beef up Foday Sankoh's RUF rebels, said Dr. Bundu, but also to create an enclave within Sierra Leone for keeping arms and men of the NPFL that would not be disarmed

when the process gets under way in Liberia under the terms of the Cotonou Accord. The foreign secretary said that the Cotonou Accords did not envisage that the ploys now being used by the NPFL would crop up, such as using neighboring countries to evade the disarmament procedure. He said that the accords were mainly concerned with events in Liberia and that recent developments of attempted attacks on Guinea and in Sierra Leone call for a closer look at the agreement.

Dr. Bundu revealed that the Sierra Leone Government intends to ask the ECOWAS [Economic Community of West African States] secretary general to convene a meeting of the nine countries that have been assigned the task of reviewing the implementation of the Cotonou Accords in Liberia with a view to highlighting the new development in the war in Sierra Leone. The foreign secretary told the press that evidence now revealed that Charles Taylor has been using a number of ploys to escape the process of disarmament, disguising his troops as police personnel or [words indistinct] of a number of different organizations. He said reports from areas recently attacked by the rebels talk of stories by local villagers that ULIMO [United Liberation Movement for Democracy in Liberia] forces were fighting alongside NPFL and RUF forces against government troops. This is just one ploy now being used by Charles Taylor, said Dr. Bundu, to create confusion inside Sierra Leone.

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